

Solid mixtures based on sulfonylureas and adjuvants

# Description

5

The present invention relates to solid mixtures based on sulfonylureas and adjuvants.

10 Sulfonylureas (hereinafter referred to as "SUs") are a group of highly active herbicides which are used widely in crop protection.

15 Since SUs are taken up through the leaves, SU activity can be improved by adding surfactants such as wetting agents to the spray liquor (cf. Green et al., ANPP, Seizième conférence du columa - Journees internationales sur la lutte contre les mauvaises herbes 1995, p. 469-474; "DPX-KG 691 - A new surfactant for sulfonyl urea herbicides").

20 Particularly suitable wetting agents described in the literature are, inter alia, oil adjuvants (Nalejewa et al., Weed Technol. 2 (1995), p. 689-695) or alcohol ethoxylates (see above and Dunne et al., Weed Science 42 (1994), p. 82-85; Green, Weed Technol. 7 (1993), P. 633-640). In agricultural practice, these substances  
25 are added by the farmer as tank mix additives to the spray liquor. The mixture of SU herbicide and surfactant is prepared in the spray tank just prior to use.

For example, a double pack is commercially available under the  
30 trade name CATO® (Du Pont de Nemours), comprising 25% strength water-dispersible granules of the active compound rimsulfuron (component A) and a wetting agent (component B) which is separately packed and comprises a mixture of 2-butoxyethanol, polyethoxylated tallowamine and nonylphenyl polyethylene glycol  
35 ether. For use, the two components are mixed in the spray tank as described above.

In practice, it would be desirable to be able to use ready-to-use formulations already comprising an activity-increasing wetting  
40 agent to avoid the problematic mixing immediately prior to use. In this way, it would be possible to avoid logistical problems and mixing mistakes when preparing the spray liquor. Furthermore, solid formulations are generally advantageous from a technical point of view when designing and disposing of the packaging.  
45 It is further known from the literature that SU formulations are problematic with respect to the stability of the active ingredients since, under unfavorable conditions, they may

10 JP-A 63/023806 claims to solve the problem by using specific carriers and vegetable oils for preparing solid SU formulations. JP-A 08/104603 describes similar effects when epoxydated natural oils are used. A common feature of these two applications is the incorporation of vegetable oils into the solid formulation to  
15 make use of the activity-enhancing properties of these adjuvants, in addition to achieving an improved stability.

Vegetable oils are incorporated into liquid formulations (generally suspension concentrates) to utilize similar effects

25 WO 95/2841 provides solid mixtures of an active compound and an alkylpolyglucoside adsorbed on a carrier.

30

35 We have found that this object is achieved by solid mixtures  
comprising

40 b) an adjuvant from the group of the alkylpolyglycosides.

Surprisingly, it was found that the use of alkylpolyglycosides as wetting agents in SU solid formulations results in a pronounced stabilization of the active ingredient in comparison to other wetting agents (for example ethoxylated fatty amines or alcohol ethoxylates). This effect can be observed especially when water-soluble inorganic salts, such as ammonium sulfate, are

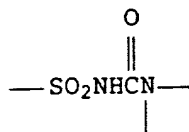
present in addition to herbicidally active compounds. The stabilization is especially pronounced when the wetting agent is employed at the concentration required for biological activity.

5 Storage-stable ready-to-use formulations having good biological activity are obtainable by mixing the SU with other active compounds, alkylpolyglycosides and ammonium sulfate.

The invention further provides processes for preparing the solid mixtures according to the invention and their use as crop protection agents for controlling undesirable harmful plants.

Suitable sulfonylureas a) are generally compounds having the structural unit

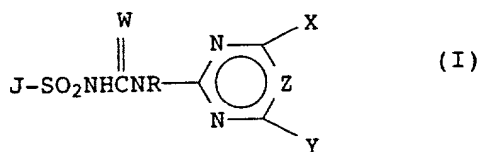
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Preference is given to SUs of the following structure I:

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where J is:

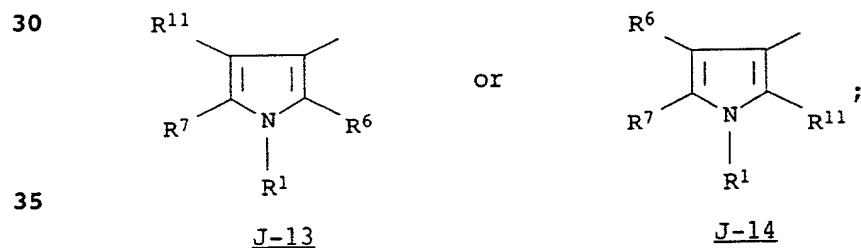
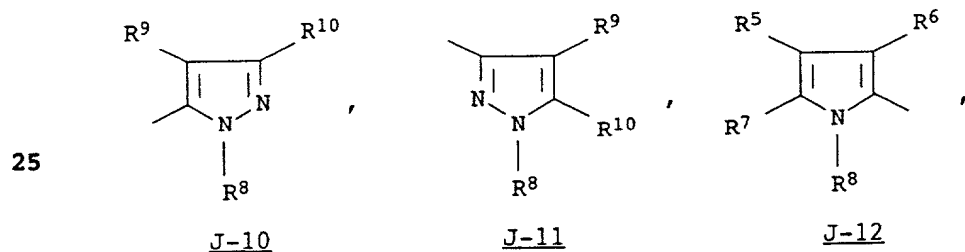
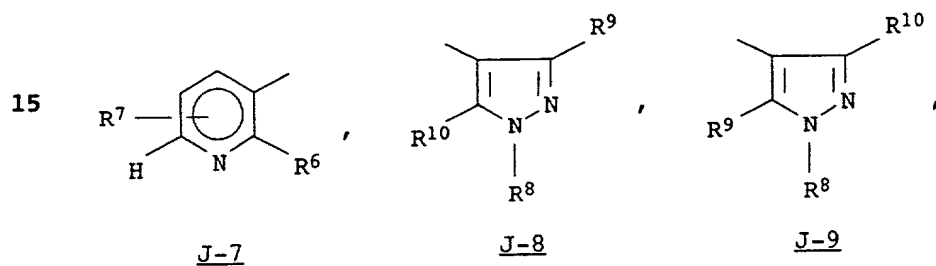
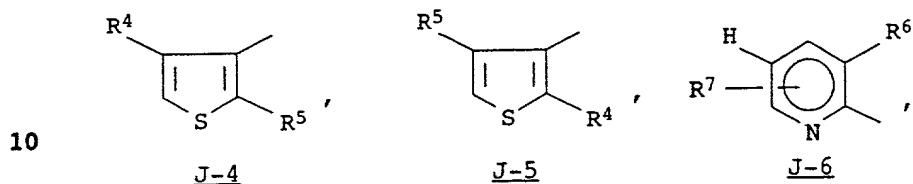
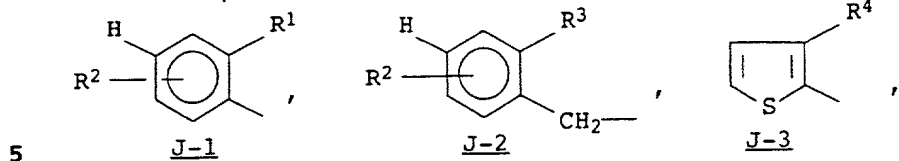
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where the substituents R to R<sup>18</sup> are:

40 R: H or CH<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>1</sup>: F, Cl, Br, NO<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cycloalkyl,  
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy,  
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxyalkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, C(O)NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>17</sup>,  
45 C(O)R<sup>18</sup>, CH<sub>2</sub>CN or L;

## 5

R<sup>2</sup>: H, F, Cl, Br, CN, CH<sub>3</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, SCH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>2</sub>H;

R<sup>3</sup>: Cl, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>,  
or OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>;

5

R<sup>4</sup>: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkenyl,  
F, Cl, Br, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, C(O)NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>17</sup>,  
C(O)R<sup>18</sup> or L;

10 R<sup>5</sup>: H, F, Cl, Br or CH<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>6</sup>: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkenyl, F, Cl, Br,  
CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, C(O)NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>17</sup>, C(O)R<sup>18</sup> or L;

15 R<sup>7</sup>: H, F, Cl, CH<sub>3</sub> or CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>8</sup>: H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or pyridyl;

20 R<sup>9</sup>: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, F, Cl, Br, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup>,  
S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>17</sup>, OCF<sub>2</sub>H, C(O)R<sup>18</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkenyl or L;

R<sup>10</sup>: H, Cl, F, Br, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

25 R<sup>11</sup>: H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy; haloalkenyl [sic],  
F, Cl, Br, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, C(O)NR<sup>13</sup>R<sup>14</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>17</sup>, C(O)R<sup>18</sup> or  
L;

R<sup>12</sup>: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, with or without substitution by halogen,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or CN, allyl or propargyl;

30

R<sup>13</sup>: H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>14</sup>: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

35 R<sup>15</sup>: H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, allyl or cyclopropyl;

R<sup>16</sup>: H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>17</sup>: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, allyl or propargyl;

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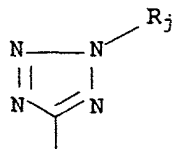
R<sup>18</sup>: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-cycloalkyl, with or  
without substitution by halogen;

n is 0, 1 or 2;

45

L has the structure II

6



(II)

5

where

R<sub>j</sub>: H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyl;

10

W: O or S;

X: H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio,  
15 halogen, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkoxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkoxyalkoxy, amino,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkylamino or di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyl)amino;

Y: H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkoxyalkyl,  
20 C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkoxyalkoxy, amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkylamino,  
di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyl)amino, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkanyloxy  
[sic], C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkylthioalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkylsulfinylalkyl,  
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkylsulfonylalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl,  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-cycloalkyl, azido, fluorine or cyano;

25

Z: CH or N;

and agriculturally useful salts thereof.

30 Below, some suitable SUs are listed by their INN (International  
Nonproprietary Name) according to the Pesticide Manual:

ACC 322140;

Amidosulfuron;

35 Azimsulfuron (N-[[[4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]carbonyl]-1-  
methyl-4-(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)-1H-pyrazole-5-sulfonamide);  
Bensulfuron-methyl (methyl 2-[[[[[4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl]-  
amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]methyl]benzoate);  
Ethyl 2-[[[[[4-chloro-6-methoxy-2-pyrimidinyl]-

40 amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate (chlorimuron ethyl);  
2-Chloro-N-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-  
carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide (chlorsulfuron);  
Chlorsulfoxim;

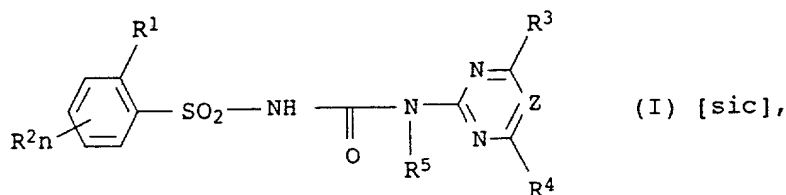
Cinosulfuron;

45 Cyclosulfamuron;

Ethametsulfuron-methyl (methyl 2-[[[[[4-ethoxy-6-(methylamino)-  
1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate);

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- Ethoxysulfuron;  
 Flazasulfuron;  
 Flupyrsulfuron (methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridine-  
 5 carboxylate);  
 Halosulfuron-methyl ;  
 Imazosulfuron;  
 Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate (metsulfuron methyl);  
 10 nicosulfuron (2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-N,N-dimethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide);  
 Oxasulfuron;  
 Primisulfuron (methyl 2-[[[(4,6-bis(difluoromethoxy)-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate);  
 15 Prosulfuron;  
 Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl (ethyl 5-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylate);  
 Rimsulfuron (N-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinylamino)car-  
 20 bonyl]-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide];  
 Sulfosulfuron;  
 Sulfometuron-methyl (methyl 2-[[[(4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate);  
 Thifensulfuron-methyl (methyl-3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-  
 25 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophene-carboxylate);  
 2-(2-Chloroethoxy)-N-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-amino]carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide (triasulfuron);  
 Tribenuron-methyl (methyl 2-[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-  
 30 triazin-2-yl)-N-methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate);  
 and  
 Triflusulfuron-methyl (methyl 2-[[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-carbonyl]-amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate).  
 35  
 Particular preference is given to sulfonylureas of the formula III (equivalent to the formula I where J=J<sub>1</sub>) as known, for example, from EP-A 388 873, EP-A 559 814, EP-A 291 851 and EP-A 446 743:



where:

- $R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, which may carry from one to five of the following groups: methoxy, ethoxy,  $SO_2CH_3$ , cyano, chlorine, fluorine,  $SCH_3$ ,  $S(O)CH_3$ ;
- halogen;
- a group  $ER^{19}$ , in which E is O, S or  $NR^{20}$ ;
- $COOR^{12}$ ;
- $NO_2$ ;
- $S(O)_nR^{17}$ ,  $SO_2NR^{15}R^{16}$ ,  $CONR^{13}R^{14}$ ;
- $R^2$  is hydrogen, methyl, halogen, methoxy, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy or methylthio,
- $Y$  is F,  $CF_3$ ,  $CF_2Cl$ ,  $CF_2H$ ,  $OCF_3$ ,  $OCF_2Cl$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;
- $X$  is  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkylamino, di- $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkylamino, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -haloalkoxy,
- $R$  is hydrogen or methyl;
- $R^{19}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkynyl or  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl, each of which may carry from 1 to 5 halogen atoms. Furthermore, in the case that E is O or  $NR^{20}$ ,  $R^{19}$  is also methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, trifluoromethylsulfonyl, allylsulfonyl, propargylsulfonyl or dimethylsulfamoyl;
- $R^{20}$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;
- $R^{12}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group which may carry up to three of the following radicals: halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, allyl or propargyl;
- $R^{17}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group which may carry from one to three of the following radicals: halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, allyl or propargyl;
- $R^{15}$  is hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkoxy group or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group;



$R^{16}$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group,

$n$  is 1 or 2,

5  $Z$  is N, CH.

Particularly preferred sulfonylureas of the formula III are those of the general formula I where J is  $J_1$  and the remaining substituents have the following meanings:

10

$R^1$  is  $CO_2CH_3$ ,  $CO_2C_2H_5$ ,  $CO_2iC_3H_7$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $CF_2H$ ;  $OSO_2CH_3$ ,  $OSO_2N(CH_3)_2$ ,  $Cl$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $SO_2N(CH_3)_2$ ,  $SO_2CH_3$  and  $N(CH_3)SO_2CH_3$ ,

$R^2$  is hydrogen,  $Cl$ ,  $F$  or  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkyl,

15

$Y$  is  $CF_2H$ ,  $OCF_3$ ,  $OCF_2Cl$ ,  $CF_2Cl$ ,  $CF_3$  or  $F$ ,

$X$  is  $OCH_3$ ,  $OC_2H_5$ ,  $OCF_3$ ,  $OCF_2Cl$ ;  $CF_3$ ,  $Cl$ ,  $F$ ,  $NH(CH_3)$ ,  $N(CH_3)_2$  or  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkyl,

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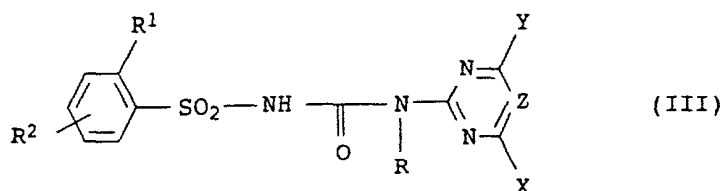
$R^5$  is hydrogen, and

$Z$  is N or CH.

25 Very particular preference is given to those compounds of the formula III which are listed in the table below.

Table

30



35

No.	$R^1$	$R^2$	$R$	$Y$	$X$	$Z$
1	$CO_2CH_3$	H	H	$OCF_2Cl$	$OCH_3$	CH
2	$CO_2C_2H_5$	H	H	$OCF_2Cl$	$OCH_3$	CH
3	$CO_2iC_3H_7$	H	H	$OCF_2Cl$	$OCH_3$	CH
4	$NO_2$	H	H	$OCF_2Cl$	$OCH_3$	CH
5	$SO_2CH_3$	H	H	$OCF_2Cl$	$OCH_3$	CH
6	$SO_2N(CH_3)_2$	H	H	$OCF_2Cl$	$OCH_3$	CH
7	Cl	H	H	$OCF_2Cl$	$OCH_3$	CH

45

	No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R	Y	X	Z
5	8	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	9	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	10	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	11	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	12	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	OCF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
10	13	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	14	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	15	CO <sub>2</sub> iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
15	16	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	17	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	18	SO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	19	Cl	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	20	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
20	21	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	22	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	23	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	24	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	OCF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	25	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
30	26	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	27	CO <sub>2</sub> iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	28	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	29	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	30	SO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
35	31	Cl	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	32	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	33	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
40	34	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	35	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	36	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
45	37	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	38	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	39	CO <sub>2</sub> iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N

	No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R	Y	X	Z
5	40	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	41	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	42	SO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	43	Cl	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	44	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
10	45	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	46	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	47	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
15	48	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	49	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	50	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	51	CO <sub>2</sub> iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
20	52	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	53	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	54	SO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	55	Cl	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
25	56	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	57	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	58	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
30	59	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	60	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	61	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
35	62	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	63	CO <sub>2</sub> iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	64	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	65	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
40	66	SO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	67	Cl	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	68	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
45	69	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	70	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	71	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N

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	No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R	Y	X	Z
5	72	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	73	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	74	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	75	CO <sub>2</sub> iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	76	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
10	77	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	78	SO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	79	Cl	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
15	80	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	81	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	82	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	83	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
20	84	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
	85	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	86	CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
25	87	CO <sub>2</sub> iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	88	NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	89	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	90	SO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
30	91	Cl	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	92	N(CH <sub>3</sub> )SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	93	OSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	94	OSO <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
35	95	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	96	CF <sub>2</sub> H	H	H	CF <sub>2</sub> Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	97	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	3-F	H	Cl	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH
40	98	CF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	99	CF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	N
	100	SO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	F	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH

45

Of course, component a) may also be a mixture of more than one sulfonylureas.

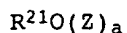
## 13

Component b) of the solid formulations according to the invention comprises one or more alkylpolyglycosides (referred to as APG below). Depending on the chemical structure and on the way the synthesis is carried out, the substance class of the APGs is referred to in the literature as alkylglucosides, alkylglycosides, alkylpolyglucosides or alkylpolyglycosides. Herewithin below, only the term APG will be used in lieu of all the other names, always referring to the entire group of the abovementioned compounds.

10

Especially preferred components b) are APGs having a mean degree of polymerization in the range from 1.0 to 6.0. They can be characterized by the formula II

15



where  $R^{21}$  is an alkyl radical having from 4 to 30, preferably from 8 to 18, carbon atoms and Z is a glycoside radical having from 5 to 6 carbon atoms and a is a value in the range from 1 to 6,

20

preferably from 1.0 to 1.7. Corresponding products are commercially available, inter alia under the names Agrimul® PG, APG®, Plantaren® or GlucoPON® (all by Henkel), Lutensol® (BASF), Atplus® (ICI Surfactants) or Triton® (Union Carbide).

25 Specific examples are:

Agrimul® PG 2067 : an APG having a C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl group and an average degree of polymerization of 1.7;

30

APG® 425 : an APG having a C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl group and an average degree of polymerization of 1.6;

APG® 625 : an APG having a C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl group and an average degree of polymerization of 1.6;

35

APG® 300 : an APG having a C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl group and an average degree of polymerization of 1.4;

40

AG 6202 : an APG having a 2-ethylhexyl chain (Akzo Nobel) and an average degree of polymerization of 1.6;

Lutensol®GD 70 : an APG having a C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl group (BASF AG) and an average degree of polymerization of 1.3;

45

Agrimul® PG 2069 : an APG having a C<sub>9</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>-alkyl group and an average degree of polymerization of 1.6;

Glucopon® 600 : an APG having a C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl group and an average degree of polymerization of 1.4;

Plantaren® 1300 : an APG having a C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl group and an  
5 average degree of polymerization of 1.6.

Other preferred APGs are Atplus® 258, Atplus® 264, Atplus® 430, Atplus® 460, Atplus® 469 and Atplus® 450 (alkyl polysaccharide/adjuvant blends, ICI Surfactants) and to Agrimul®  
10 PG 215, Agrimul® PG 600, Triton® BG-10 and Triton® CG-110.

Rather than unbranched alkyl radicals, particular preference may be given to branched alkyl radicals.

15 The percentage of the component a) in the solid mixtures according to the invention is generally in the range from 0.5 to 75% by weight, preferably from 1 to 25% by weight, based on the total weight of the formulation.

20 The percentage of the APGs (component b)) is generally in the range from 1 to 75, in particular from 1 to 50, especially from 5 to 25, % by weight, based on the total weight of the formulation.

In addition to the components a) and b), the solid mixtures  
25 according to the invention may comprise further active compounds which are miscible with sulfonylureas and/or produce synergistic effects. The corresponding products are known to the person skilled in the art and are described in the literature. The following groups of other active compounds are listed as examples  
30 under their INNs :

c1: 1,3,4-thiadiazoles :  
buthidazole, cyprazole;

35 c2: amides :  
allidochlor (CDAA), benzoylprop-ethyl, bromobutide, chlorthiamid, dimepiperate, dimethenamid, diphenamid, etobenzanid (benzchlomet), flamprop-methyl, fosamin, isoxaben, monalide, naptalame, pronamid (propyzamid), propanil;

40 c3: aminophosphoric acids :  
bilanafos (bialaphos), buminafos, glufosinate-ammonium, glyphosate, sulfosate;

45 c4: aminotriazoles :  
amitrol;

c5: anilides :  
anilofos, mefenacet, thiafluamide;

c6: aryloxyalkanoic acids

- 5 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, clomeprop, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, (2,4-DP-P),  
fenoprop (2,4,5-TP), fluoroxypry, MCPA, MCPB, mecoprop,  
mecoprop-P, napropamide, napropanilide, triclopyr;

c7: benzoic acids :

- 10 chloramben, dicamba;

c8: benziothiadiazinones [sic] :

Bentazon;

15 c9: bleachers :

clomazone (dimethazone), diflufenican, fluorochloridone,  
flupoxam, fluridone, pyrazolate, sulcotrione (chlor-mesulone)  
isoxaflutol, 2-(2'-chloro-3'-ethoxy-4'-ethylsulfonyl-  
benzoyl)-4-methyl-cyclohexane-1,3-dione;

20

c10: carbamates :

asulam, barban, butylate, carbetamide, chlorbufam, chlorpropham,  
cycloate, desmedipham, diallate, EPTC, esprocarb, molinate,  
orbencarb, pebulate, phenisopham, phenmedipham, propham,

- 25 prosulfocarb, pyributicarb, sulfallate (CDEC), terbucarb,  
thiobencarb (benthiocarb), tiocarbazil, triallate, vernolate;

c11: quinolinic acids :

quinclorac, quinmerac;

30

c12: chloroacetanilides :

acetochlor, alachlor, butachlor, butenachlor, diethatyl ethyl,  
dimethachlor, dimethenamide (cf. also under category c2),  
metazachlor, metolachlor, pretilachlor, propachlor, prynachlor,

- 35 terbuchlor, thenylchlor, xylachlor;

c13: cyclohexenones :

alloxydim, caloxydim, clethodim, cloproxydim, cycloxydim,  
sethoxydim, tralkoxydim, 2-{1-[2-(4-chloro-phenoxy)

- 40 propyloxyimino] butyl}-3-hydroxy-5-(2H-tetrahydrothiopyran-  
3-yl)-2-cyclohexen-1-one;

c14: dichloropropionic acids :

dalapon;

45

c15: dihydrobenzofuranes :

ethofumesate;

c16: dihydrofuran-1-ones :  
flurtamone;

5

c17: dinitroanilines :  
benefin, butralin, dinitramin, ethalfluralin, fluchloralin,  
isopropalin, nitralin, oryzalin, pendimethalin, prodiamine,  
profluralin, trifluralin;

10

c18: dinitrophenoles:  
bromofenoxim, dinoseb, dinoseb-acetat, dinoterb, DNOC;

c19: diphenyl ethers :

15 acifluorfen-sodium, aclonifen, bifenox, chlornitrofen (CNP),  
difenoxuron, ethoxyfen, fluorodifen, fluoroglycofen-ethyl,  
fomesafen, furyloxyfen, lactofen, nitrofen, nitrofluorfen,  
oxyfluorfen;

20 c20: bipyridyliums :

cyperquat, difenzoquat-methylsulfat, diquat, paraquat-dichlorid;

c21: ureas :

benzthiazuron, buturon, chlorbromuron, chloroxuron, chlortoluron,  
25 cumyluron, dibenzyluron, cycluron, dimefuron, diuron, dymron,  
ethidimuron, fenuron, fluormeturon, isoproturon, isouron,  
karbutilat, linuron, methabenzthiazuron, metobenzuron, metoxuron,  
monolinuron, monuron, neburon, siduron, tebuthiuron, trimeturon;

30 c22: imidazoles :

iscarbamide;

c23: imidazolinones :

imazamethapyr, imazapyr, imazaquin, imazethabenz-methyl

35 (imazame), imazethapyr, imazamox;

c24: oxadiazoles :

methazole, oxadiargyl, oxadiazone;

40 c25: oxiranes :

tridiphane

c26: phenols :

bromoxynil, ioxynil;

45

c27: phenoxypropionic esters



clodinafop, cyhalofop-butyl, diclofop-methyl, fenoxaprop-ethyl,  
fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, fenthiafopethyl, fluazifop-butyl,  
fluazifop-p-butyl, haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl, haloxyfop-methyl,  
haloxyfop-p-methyl, isoxapyrifop, propaquizafop,  
5 quizalofop-ethyl, quizalofop-p-ethyl, quizalofop-tefuryl;

c28: phenylacetic acids :  
chlorfenac (fenac);

10 c29: phenylpropionic acids :  
chlorophenprop-methyl;

c30: protoporphyrinogene IX oxydase inhibitors :  
benzofenap, cinidon-ethyl, flumiclorac-pentyl, flumioxazin,  
15 flumipropyn, flupropacil, fluthiacet-methyl, pyrazoxyfen,  
sulfentrazone, thidiazimine, carfentrazone, azafenidin;

c31: pyrazoles :  
nipyraclufen;

20 c32: pyridazines :  
chloridazon, maleic hydrazide, norflurazon, pyridate;

c33: pyridinecarboxylic acids:  
25 clopyralid, dithiopyr, picloram, thaizopyr;

c34: pyrimidyl ethers :  
pyrithiobac-acid, pyrithiobac-sodium, pyriminobac-methyl,  
bispyribenzoxim, bispyribac-sodium;

30 c35: sulfonamides :  
flumetsulam, metosulam, cloransulam-methyl, diclosulam;

c36: triazines :  
35 ametryn, atrazin, aziprotryn, cyanazine, cyprazine, desmetryn,  
dimethametryn, dipropetryn, eglinazin-ethyl, hexazinon,  
procyzine, prometon, prometryn, propazin, sebumeton, simazin,  
simetryn, terbumeton, terbutryn, terbutylazin, trietazin,  
dimesyflam;

40 c37: triazinones :  
ethiozin, metamitron, metribuzin;

c38: triazolecarboxamides :  
45 triazofenamid;

c39: uracils:

bromacil, lenacil, terbacil;

c40: various :

- benazolin, benfuresate, bensulide, benzofluor, butamifos,  
 5 cafenstrole, chlorthal-dimethyl (DCPA), cinmethylin, dichlobenil,  
 endothall, fluorbentrail, mefluidide, perfluidone, piperophos,  
 diflufenzopyr, diflufenzopyr-sodium

or the environmentally compatible salts of the abovementioned  
 10 groups of active compounds.

Other, preferred active compounds c) are, for example,

- bromobutide, dimethenamide, isoxaben, propanil,  
 15 glufosinate-ammonium, glyphosate, sulfosate,  
 mefenacet, thiafluamide,  
 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P,  
 dichlorprop-P(2,4-DP-P), fluoroxopyr, MCPA, mecoprop, mecoprop-P,  
 dicamba,  
 20 bentazon,  
 clomazone, diflufenican, sulcotrione, isoxaflutole, phenmedipham,  
 thiobencarb,  
 quinclorac, quinmerac,  
 acetochlor, alachlor, butachlor, metazachlor, metolachlor,  
 25 pretilachlor,  
 butoxydim, caloxydim, clethodim, cycloxydim, sethoxydim,  
 tralkoxydim, 2-{1-[2-(4-chlorophenoxy) propyloxyimino]  
 butyl}-3-hydroxy-5-(2H-tetrahydrothiopyran-3-yl)-2-cyclohexen-1-  
 one,  
 30 pendimethalin,  
 acifluorfen-sodium, bifenox, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, fomesafen,  
 lactofen,  
 chlortoluron, cycluron, dymron, isoproturon, metabenzthiazuron,  
 imazaquin, imazamox, imazethabenz-methyl, imazethapyr,  
 35 bromoxynil, ioxynil,  
 clodinafop, cyhlaofop-butyl, fenoxypyr-ethyl,  
 fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, haloxyfop-p-methyl,  
 cinidon-ethyl, flumiclorac-pentyl, carfentrazone, flumipropyn,  
 fluthiacet-methyl,  
 40 pyridate,  
 clopyralid,  
 bispyribac-sodium, pyriminobac-methyl,  
 flumetsulam, metosulam,  
 atrazin, cyanazine, terbutylazine,  
 45 benazolin, benfuresate, cafenstrole, cinemthylin,  
 ammonium-bentazon, cloquintocet, diflufenzopyr,  
 diflufenzopyr-sodium, pyraflufen-ethyl.

Particular preference is given to the following compounds c):

- 2,4-D, dichlorprop-P, MCPA, mecoprop-P,  
dicamba,  
5 bentazon,  
diflufenican, sulcotrione,  
quinclorac,  
caloxydim, cycloxydim, sethoxydim, 2-{1-[2-(-(4-chlorophenoxy)-  
propyloxyimino]butyl)-3-hydroxy-5-(2H-tetrahydrothiopyran-3-yl)-  
10 2-cyclohexen-1-one [sic],  
acifluorfen-sodium, fluoroglycofen-ethyl,  
bromoxynil,  
fenoxypyr-ethyl,  
cinidon-ethyl,  
15 atrazin, terbutylazin,  
ammonium-bentazon, cloquintocet,  
thiafluamid, isoxaflutole, diflufenzopyr, diflufenzopyr-Na,  
carfentrazone, imazamox.

- 20 Very particular preference is given to the following compounds c):

- 2,4-D, dichlorprop-P, mecoprop-P, MCPA, ammonium-bentazon,  
bentazon, diflufenican, quinclorac, 2-{1-[2-(-(4-chlorophenoxy)-  
25 propyloxyimino]butyl)-3-hydroxy-5-(2H-tetrahydrothiopyran-  
3-yl)-2-cyclohexen-1-one [sic], caloxydim, cycloxydim,  
sethoxydim, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, cinidon-ethyl, atrazin and  
terbutylazine, dicamba, diflufenzopyr, diflufenzopyr-Na.

- 30 The percentage of the other active compounds c), if present, is generally in the range from 0.5 to 75, preferably from 1 to 60, % by weight of the formulation.

- In addition to the components a), b) and c) described above, the  
35 solid mixtures according to the invention may also contain customary formulation auxiliaries.

- Suitable surfactants are the alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts and ammonium salts of aromatic sulfonic acids, for  
40 example ligno-, phenol-, naphthalene- and dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonic acid, and of fatty acids of arylsulfonates, of alkyl ethers, of lauryl ethers, of fatty alcohol sulfates and of fatty alcohol glycol ether sulfates, condensation products of sulfonated naphthalene and its  
45 derivatives with formaldehyde, condensation products of naphthalene or of the naphthalenesulfonic acids with phenol and formaldehyde, condensation products of phenol or of

- phenolsulfonic acid with formaldehyde, condensation products of phenol with formaldehyde and sodium sulfite, polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ethers, ethoxylated isooctyl-, octyl- or nonylphenol, tributylphenyl polyglycol ethers, alkylaryl polyether alcohols,
- 5 isotridecyl alcohol, fatty alcohol/ethylene oxide condensates, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, ethoxylated triarylphenols, salts of phosphorylated triarylphenoethoxylates, polyoxypropylene alkyl ethers, lauryl alcohol polyglycol ether acetate, sorbitol esters, lignin-sulfite liquors or
- 10 methylcellulose or mixtures thereof.

The percentage of any surfactants used is generally in the range from 0.5 to 25% by weight, based on the total weight of the solid mixture.

- 15 The solid mixtures according to the invention may also be used together with carriers. Examples of carriers include: mineral earths such as silicas, silica gels, silicates, talc, kaolin, attaclay, limestone, chalk, loess, clay, dolomite,
- 20 diatomaceous earth, calcium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium oxide, ground synthetic materials, fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, thiourea and urea, products of vegetable origin such as cereal meal, tree bark meal, wood meal and nutshell meal, cellulose powders, attapulgites,
- 25 montmorillonites, mica, vermiculites, synthetic silicas and synthetic calcium silicates or mixtures thereof.

Further additives which may be used in customary amounts are :

- 30 water-soluble compounds or salts, such as : sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium acetate, ammonium hydrogen sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium acetate, ammonium formate, ammonium oxalate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium hydrogen carbonate, ammonium
- 35 thiosulfate, ammonium hydrogen diphosphate, ammonium dihydrogen monophosphate, ammonium sodium hydrogen phosphate, ammonium thiocyanate, ammonium sulfamate or ammonium carbamate;

binders, such as :

- 40 polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate, carboxymethylcellulose, starch, vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers and polyvinyl acetate or mixtures thereof;
- 45 lubricants, such as : Mg stearate, Na stearate, talc or polyethylene glycol or mixtures thereof;

defoamers, such as :  
silicone emulsions, long-chain alcohols, phosphoric esters,  
acetylene diols, fatty acids or organofluorine compounds,  
5 and  
complex formers, such as :  
salts of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), salts of  
trinitrilotriacetic acids or salts of polyphosphoric acids or  
10 mixtures thereof.

The solid mixtures according to the invention can be prepared in  
the form of powders, granules, briquettes, tablets and similar  
formulation variants. In addition to powders, particular  
15 preference is given to granules. The powders can be water-soluble  
or water-dispersible powders. The granules can be water-soluble  
or water-dispersible granules for use in spray application or  
granules for spreading for direct application. The mean particle  
size of the granules is generally between 200  $\mu$ m and 2 mm.

20 The resulting granule formulations are dust-free, free flowing,  
non-caking products which dissolve or disperse readily in cold  
water.

25 Owing to their properties, the products can easily be packaged in  
relatively large amounts. In addition to packages such as sacks  
or bags made of plastic, paper or laminated material, they can be  
handled in cardboard boxes or other bulk containers. To further  
reduce the exposure of the user, it is possible to package the  
30 products in water-soluble film-bags, such as, for  
example, polyvinyl alcohol film-bags, which can be placed directly  
into the spray tank, where they dissolve. Suitable water-soluble  
films are, inter alia, polyvinyl alcohol or cellulose  
derivatives, such as methylcellulose,  
35 methylhydroxypropylcellulose or carboxymethylcellulose. By  
portioning the product into quantities suitable for use, the user  
no longer comes into contact with the product. The water-soluble  
bags are preferably packaged in a water-vapor-impermeable outer  
wrapper, such as polyethylene film, polyethylene-laminated paper  
40 or aluminum foil.

The solid formulations according to the invention can be prepared  
by various processes known to the person skilled in the art.

Preferred preparation processes for the mentioned formulations are extruder granulation, spray drying, fluidized-bed agglomeration, mixer granulation and disk granulation.

5 Fluidized-bed granulation is particularly suitable. Depending on the desired composition of the formulation, an aqueous solution, emulsion or suspension containing all the ingredients of the recipe is sprayed into a fluidized-bed granulator and agglomerated.

10

If desired, it is also possible to initially introduce active compound salts and/or inorganic ammonium salts into the granulator and to spray them with a solution or emulsion/suspension of the remaining ingredients of the recipe to

15 agglomerate them. Furthermore, it is possible to apply aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions containing specific ingredients of the recipe in succession to granules of the active compound, to an active compound salt and/or to an inorganic ammonium salt to obtain different coating layers.

20

In general, the granules are dried sufficiently during the fluidized-bed granulation. However, it may be advantageous to carry out a separate drying step in the same or in a separate drier after the granulation. Following the granulation/drying, 25 the product is cooled and sieved.

A further particularly suitable process is extruder granulation. Extruder granulation is preferably carried out using a cage extruder, radial extruder or dome extruder with minimum

30 compaction of the granulated pellets.

For granulation, a mixture of solids is premixed in a suitable mixer with a granulation liquid until an extrudable material is obtained. This is then extruded in one of the above-mentioned 35 extruders. For extrusion, hole sizes from 0.3 to 3 mm are used (preferably 0.5 - 1.5 mm). Suitable mixtures of solids are mixtures of active compounds, formulation auxiliaries and, if appropriate, water-soluble salts. In general, these are preground. Sometimes it is sufficient to pregrind only the 40 water-insoluble substances in suitable mills.

Suitable granulation liquids are water, the APGs according to the invention or aqueous solutions thereof. Aqueous solutions of inorganic salts, nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, 45 solutions of binders such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, carboxymethylcellulose, starch, vinylpyrrolidone/vinylacetate copolymers, sugars, dextrin or polyethylene glycol. After

extruder granulation, the resulting granules are dried and, if required, sieved to remove particles which are too coarse or too fine.

#### 5 Comparative example 1:

A pre-mix comprising:

- |    |              |  |
|----|--------------|--|
|    | 73.1 % [sic] | of SU 1 (compound No. 47 from Table 1) |
| 10 |              | (technical grade, 95.7%)               |
|    | 8 % [sic]    | of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH               |
|    | 17.9 % [sic] | of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A             |

was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill.

- |    |        |                                    |
|----|--------|------------------------------------|
| 15 | 7.1 g  | of pre-mix 1                       |
|    | 5 g    | of Extrusil <sup>R</sup> (Degussa) |
|    | 77.9 g | of ammonium sulfate                |

- were mixed in a Moulinette household blender with 29 g of
- 20 Lutensol<sup>R</sup> ON 80 as a 50% strength aqueous solution. The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (KAR-75, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a drying cabinet.

#### 25 Comparative example 2

A pre-mix comprising:

- |    |              |                                  |
|----|--------------|----------------------------------|
|    | 73.1 % [sic] | of SU 1 (technical grade, 95.7%) |
| 30 | 8 % [sic]    | of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH         |
|    | 17.9 % [sic] | of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A       |

was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill.

- |    |        |                                    |
|----|--------|------------------------------------|
| 35 | 7.1 g  | of pre-mix                         |
|    | 15 g   | of Extrusil <sup>R</sup> (Degussa) |
|    | 77.9 g | of ammonium sulfate                |

- were mixed in a Moulinette household blender with 23 g of
- 40 Armoblem<sup>R</sup> 557 as a 50% strength aqueous solution. The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (KAR-75, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a drying cabinet.

**Comparative example 3**

A pre-mix comprising:

- 5      285 g of distilled water
- 30.3 g of SU 1 (technical grade)
- 20 g of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A
- 10 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH
- 2.5 g of anti-foam emulsion SRE
- 10     30 g of Sipernat<sup>R</sup> 50
- 560 g of Pluronic<sup>R</sup> PE 6400

was mixed and bead-milled. The resulting suspension was used later as spray mix.

- 15     137 g of pulverulent ammonium sulfate were charged initially to a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (Combi Coata<sup>R</sup>, Niro Aeromatic). A two-material nozzle was situated above the fluidized bed. The initial charge was fluidized with air of 120°C inlet temperature. The spray pressure of the two-material nozzle was adjusted to 2 bar. The spray mix was sprayed into the fluidized bed and the water was evaporated. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having a mesh width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

25

**Comparative example 4**

A mixture comprising:

- 30      6.9 g of metsulfuron-methyl (technical grade, 99%)
- 3 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH
- 6 g of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A
- 15 g of Extrasil<sup>R</sup>
- 43.1 g of ammonium sulfate

35

was mixed intensively and ground using a laboratory high-speed rotary mill. The resulting powder mixture was mixed with 25 parts of Lutensol<sup>R</sup> ON 30 in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef). The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a fluidized-bed dryer.

45



**Example 1**

A pre-mix comprising:

- 5        73.1 % [sic]    of SU 1 (technical grade, 95.7%)  
           8 % [sic]        of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH  
           17.9 % [sic]    of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A

was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill.

- 10       7.1 g            of pre-mix  
           15 g            of Extrusil<sup>R</sup> (Degussa)  
           52.9 g          of ammonium sulfate  
           18.5 g          of Lutensol<sup>R</sup> GD 70

15 were mixed in a Moulinette household blender. The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (KAR-75, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a drying cabinet.

**20 Example 2**

A pre-mix comprising:

- 285 g    of distilled water  
 25       15.8 g of SU 1 (technical grade)  
           31 g     of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A  
           15.3 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH  
           2.5 g    of anti-foam emulsion SRE  
           7.5 g    of Sipernat<sup>R</sup> 22  
 30       75 g     of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202

was mixed and bead-milled. The resulting suspension was used later as spray mix.

- 35 120 g of pulverulent ammonium sulfate were charged initially to a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (Combi Coata<sup>R</sup>, Niro Aeromatic). A two-material nozzle was situated above the fluidized bed. The initial charge was fluidized with air of 120°C inlet temperature. The spray pressure of the two-material nozzle  
 40 was adjusted to 2 bar. The spray mix was sprayed into the fluidized bed and the water was evaporated. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having a mesh width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

**Example 3**

A pre-mix comprising:

- 5      73.1 % [sic]    of SU 1 (technical grade, 95.7%)  
         8 % [sic]        of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH  
         17.9 % [sic]    of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A

was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill.

10

- 7.1 g        of pre-mix  
         15 g        of Extrusil<sup>R</sup> (Degussa)  
         52.9 g       of ammonium sulfate  
         16 g        of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202

15

were mixed in a Moulinette household blender. The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (KAR-75, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a drying cabinet.

20

**Example 4**

A mixture comprising:

- 25      5.1 g        of SU 1 (technical grade, 98.54%)  
         3 g        of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH  
         6 g        of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A  
         15 g       of Extrusil<sup>R</sup> (Degussa)  
         44.9 g       of ammonium sulfate

30

was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill. The resulting powder was mixed with 21 g of Atplus<sup>R</sup> 450 and 1 g of anti-foam agent SRE in a Moulinette household blender. The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (KAR-75, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a drying cabinet.

35

**Example 5**

40 A mixture comprising:

- 5.1 g        of SU 1 (technical grade, 98.54%)  
         3 g        of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH  
         6 g        of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A  
45      15 g        of Extrusil<sup>R</sup> (Degussa)  
         44.9 g       of ammonium sulfate

27

was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill. The resulting powder was mixed with 25 g of Agrimul<sup>R</sup> PG 2067 and 1 g of anti-foam agent SRE in a Moulinette household blender. The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (KAR-75, 5 Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a drying cabinet.

#### Example 6

10 A pre-mix comprising:

	5.1 g	of SU 1 (technical grade, 98.5%)
	3.1 g	of cinidon-ethyl (technical grade, 98%)
	1 g	of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH
15	2 g	of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A
	15 g	of Extrusil <sup>R</sup> (Degussa)
	47.8 g	of ammonium sulfate

was mixed and ground in a jet mill.

20

	74 g	of pre-mix
	25 g	of Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70 (alkylpolyglucoside, BASF AG, technical grade, 70%)
	1 g	of anti-foam agent SRE

25

were mixed in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef) and admixed with a total of 4 g of water (based on 100 g of product). The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a

30 fluidized-bed dryer. This gave readily dispersible granules.

#### Example 7

A pre-mix comprising:

35

	5.1 g	of SU 1 (technical grade, 98.5%)
	3.1 g	of cinidon-ethyl (technical grade, 98%)
	1 g	of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH
	2 g	of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A
40	15 g	of Extrusil <sup>R</sup> (Degussa)
	47.8 g	of ammonium sulfate

was mixed and ground in a jet mill.

45

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## 28

74 g of pre-mix  
 22.5 g of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202 (alkylpolyglucoside, Akzo, technical grade, 65%)  
 1 g of anti-foam agent SRE

5

were mixed in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef). The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a fluidized-bed dryer. This gave readily dispersible granules.

10

## Example 8

A mixture comprising:

15 126 g of cinidon-ethyl  
 209 g of SU 1  
 4361 g of distilled water  
 359 g of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A  
 2153 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH  
 20 34 g of anti-foam emulsion SRE  
 1538 g of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202

was mixed and bead-milled. The resulting suspension was used as spray mix. The spray mix was injected into a laboratory  
 25 fluidized-bed granulator (MP1<sup>R</sup>, Niro Aeromatic) and dried to give water-dispersible granules. The temperature of the air used for drying was 120°C and the two-material nozzle, which was situated above the fluidized bed, was operated with a spray pressure of 2 bar. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having  
 30 a mesh width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

## Example 9

A pre-mix comprising:

35

73.1 g of SU 1 (technical grade, 95.7%)  
 8 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH  
 17.9 g of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A

40 was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill.

3.8 g of pre-mix  
 60.6 g of bentazon-Na (technical grade, 87.5%)  
 22.6 g of ammonium sulfate  
 45 2 g of Lutensol<sup>R</sup> GD 70 (alkylpolyglucoside, BASF AG, technical grade, 70%)  
 1 % [sic] of anti-foam agent SRE

## 29

were mixed in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef) and admixed with a total of 9 g of water (based on 100 g of product). The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a fluidized-bed dryer.

## Example 10

A pre-mix comprising:

10

71 g	of SU 1 (technical grade, 98.5%)
8 g	of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH
21 g	of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A

15 was mixed and ground in a high-speed rotary mill.

3.8 g	of pre-mix
55.7 g	of ammonium-bentazon (technical grade, 95.2%)
26.5 g	of ammonium sulfate
20 12 g	of Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70 (alkylpolyglucoside, BASF AG, technical grade, 70%)
1 g	of anti-foam agent SRE

were mixed in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef) and admixed with a total of 9 g of water (based on 100 g of product). The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a fluidized-bed dryer.

## Example 11

30

A pre-mix comprising:

1173 g	of distilled water
92 g	of SU 1 (technical grade)
35 125 g	of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A
110 g	of ammonium sulfate
375 g	of AG <sup>R</sup> 6202
250 g	of Extrusil <sup>R</sup>

40 was mixed and bead-milled. The resulting suspension was then used as spray mix. 1523 g of sodium bentazon having a particle size of less than 1.0 mm were charged initially to a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (MP1 (RTM), Niro Aeromatic). A two-material nozzle was situated above the fluidized bed. The initial charge was fluidized with air of 120°C inlet temperature. 45 The spray pressure of the two-material nozzle was adjusted to 2 bar. The spray mix was sprayed into the fluidized bed and the

30

water was evaporated. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having a mesh width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

### 5 Example 12

A pre-mix comprising:

- 2548 g of distilled water
- 10 75 g of SU 1
- 228 g of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A
- 730 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH
- 451 g of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202
- 301 g of Extrusil<sup>R</sup>

15

was mixed and bead-milled. The resulting suspension was then used as spray mix.

- 1065 g of finely powdered magnesium-mecoprop-P were charged
- 20 initially to a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (MP1<sup>R</sup>, Niro Aeromatic). A two-material nozzle was situated above the fluidized bed. The initial charge was fluidized with air of 120°C inlet temperature. The spray pressure of the two-material nozzle was adjusted to 2.5 bar. The spray mix was sprayed into the
- 25 fluidized bed and the water was evaporated. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having a mesh width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

### Example 13

30

A pre-mix comprising:

- 2655 g of distilled water
- 800 g of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202
- 35 420 g of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A
- 210 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH
- 340 g of Sipernat<sup>R</sup> 50 S

was mixed and bead-milled. The resulting suspension was used as  
40 spray liquid A.

- 1020 g of pulverulent ammonium sulfate were charged initially to a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (MP1<sup>R</sup>, Niro Aeromatic). A two-material nozzle was situated above the fluidized bed. The
- 45 initial charge was fluidized with air of 120°C inlet temperature.

## 31

The spray pressure of the two-material nozzle was adjusted to 2 bar. The spray mix was sprayed into the fluidized bed and the water was evaporated. This gave the pre-granules A.

5 A further pre-mix B comprising:

	1725 g	of distilled water
	103 g	of SU 1 (technical grade)
	618 g	of MCPA
10	127 g	of aqueous sodium hydroxide solution
	192 g	of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A
	96 g	of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH
	12.6 g	of anti-foam emulsion SRE

15 was mixed and used as spray liquid B.

1875 g of pre-granules A were charged initially to a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (MPL<sup>R</sup>, Niro Aeromatic). A two-material nozzle was situated above the fluidized bed. The initial charge  
20 was fluidized with air of 120°C inlet temperature. The spray pressure of the two-material nozzle was adjusted to 2 bar. The spray mix B was sprayed into the fluidized bed and the water was evaporated. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having a mesh width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

25

#### Example 14

A pre-mix comprising:

30	6 g	of SU 1
	10 g	of clefoxydim-lithium
	10 g	of Extrusil <sup>R</sup>
	10 g	of urea
	3 g	of Morwet <sup>R</sup> EFW
35	1 g	of Aerosol <sup>R</sup> OT B
	40 g	of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH

was mixed intensively and ground using an air jet mill. The resulting powder mixture was mixed with 20 parts of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202 in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef). Furthermore, to produce an  
40 extrudable material, 1.8% of water were added. The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a fluidized-bed dryer.

45

**Example 15**

A mixture comprising:

- |   |        |  |
|---|--------|--|
| 5 | 6.9 g  | of metsulfuron-methyl (technical grade, 99%) |
|   | 3 g    | of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH                     |
|   | 6 g    | of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A                   |
|   | 15 g   | of Extrusil <sup>R</sup>                     |
|   | 43.1 g | of ammonium sulfate                          |

10

was mixed intensively and ground using a laboratory high-speed rotary mill. The resulting powder mixture was mixed with 25 parts of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202 in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef). The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick

- 15 Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a fluidized-bed dryer.

**Example 16**

20 A mixture comprising:

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
|    | 6.9 g  | of metsulfuron-methyl (technical grade, 99%) |
|    | 3 g    | of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH                     |
|    | 6 g    | of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A                   |
| 25 | 15 g   | of Extrusil <sup>R</sup>                     |
|    | 43.1 g | of ammonium sulfate                          |

- was mixed intensively and ground using a laboratory high-speed rotary mill. The resulting powder mixture was mixed with 25 parts of Lutensol<sup>R</sup> GD 70 in a planetary mixer (Kenwood Chef). The resulting material was extruded using an extruder (DGL-1, Fitzpatrick Europe). The resulting moist granules were dried in a fluidized-bed dryer.

**Example 17**

A pre-mix comprising:

- |    |        |  |
|----|--------|--|
|    | 423 g  | of distilled water   |
| 40 | 17.7 g | of aqueous sodium hydroxide solution                       |
|    | 93.2 g | of dicamba (technical grade)                               |
|    | 15.2 g | of SU 1 (technical grade)                                  |
|    | 39.8 g | of Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A                                 |
|    | 79.5 g | of Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH                                   |
| 45 | 92.3 g | of AG <sup>R</sup> 6202 (as 65% strength aqueous solution) |



were mixed in the stated order and then used as spray mixture.

The granulation was carried out in a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (Combi Coata<sup>R</sup>, Niro Aeromatic). A two-material nozzle  
5 was situated above the fluidized bed. Fluidization was performed with air of 120°C inlet temperature. The spray pressure of the two-material nozzle was adjusted to 2 bar. The spray mix was sprayed into the fluidized bed and the water was evaporated. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having a mesh  
10 width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

#### Example 18

A pre-mix comprising:

- 15
- 1350 g of distilled water
  - 178 g of SU 1 (technical grade)
  - 173 g of Ufoxane<sup>R</sup> 3A
  - 346 g of Tamol<sup>R</sup> NH
- 20
- 1077 g of AG<sup>R</sup> 6202 (as 65% strength aqueous solution)
  - 15 g of anti-foam emulsion SRE

was mixed and bead-milled. The resulting suspension was used as spray liquid A.

25

A further pre-mix comprising:

- 1325 g of distilled water
  - 145 g of aqueous sodium hydroxide solution
- 30
- 781 g of dicamba (technical grade)

was mixed until dissolved and used as spray liquid B.

- In a laboratory fluidized-bed granulator (MP1, Niro Aeromatic),
- 35 900 g of pulverulent ammonium sulfate were initially charged. A two-material nozzle was situated above the fluidized bed. The initial charge was fluidized with air of 120°C inlet temperature. The spray pressure was adjusted to 2 bar. The spray liquid A was then sprayed into the fluidized bed and the water was evaporated.
- 40 In a further step, the spray liquid B was sprayed into the fluidized bed and the water was evaporated. The resulting granules were sieved through a sieve having a mesh width of 0.2 mm to remove any fine particles.

45 The table below illustrates the components used in the examples:

Table 2 :

	Name	Chemical name	Source
5	Tamol <sup>R</sup> NH	Naphthalenesulfonic acid/ formaldehyde condensate	BASF AG
	Ufoxane <sup>R</sup> 3A	Na ligninsulfonate	Borregaard
	Morwet <sup>R</sup> D425	Naphthalenesulfonic acid/ formaldehyde condensate	BASF AG
10	Wettol <sup>R</sup> NT 1	Alkyl naphthalene-sulfonate	BASF AG
	Extrasil <sup>R</sup>	Finely divided calcium silicate	Degussa
15	Sipernat <sup>R</sup> 22	Finely divided silica	Degussa
	Anti-foam agent SRE	Silicone oil emulsion	Wacker-Chemie
	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> ON 30	Fatty alcohol ethoxylate (3EO)	BASF AG
20	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> ON 80	Fatty alcohol ethoxylate (8EO)	BASF AG
	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70	Alkylpolyglycoside	BASF AG
	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	2-Ethylhexyl-glycoside	Akzo
25	Atplus <sup>R</sup> 450	Alkylpolysaccharide/ adjuvant blend	ICI
	Agrimul <sup>R</sup> PG 2067	C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>10</sub> -Alkylpolyglycoside	Henkel KGaA
30	Armoblem <sup>R</sup> 557	Ethoxylated fatty amine	Akzo
	Pluronic <sup>R</sup> PE 6400	EO/PO block copolymer	BASF AG
	Morwet <sup>R</sup> EFW	Anionic wetting agent blend	Witco
35	Sipernat <sup>R</sup> 50 S	Finely divided silica	Degussa
	SU-1	Comp. 47 from Table 1	
40	Clefoxydim	2-{1-[2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)propyloxy-amino]butyl}-5-tetrahydrothiopyran-3-yl-cyclohexane-1,3-dione	

Name	Chemical name	Source
5 Cinidon-ethyl	Ethyl (2)-2-chloro-3-[2-chloro-5-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,3-dioxoisindol-2-yl)-phenyl]acrylate	
10 Aerosol OT B	Sodium dioctylsulfo-succinate/sodium benzoate mixture	Cyanamid

#### Test methods

The level of active SU in the formulations of the above examples was in each case determined by quantitative HPLC and is stated in percent in Table 3.

#### Tests on storage stability:

To examine the storage stability, samples of the respective formulations of Examples 1-18 and of the Comparative Examples 1 to 4 were stored for a specific time (14 d or 30 d) in tightly sealed glass vessels at the temperature stated in each case (54°C or 50°C). The samples were then examined and compared to the value before storage (zero value). The level of active compound is stated as the proportion of SU relation to the zero value (in percent). The storage tests were carried out similarly to the method CIPAC MT 46. In this method, the long-term storage stability of a product is estimated by short-term storage at elevated temperature.

Table 3 shows the results of the determination of the storage stability of the solid mixtures prepared in Examples 1-18 and Comparative Examples 1-4.

Table 3 :

Ex.No.	Adjuvant	Level of active compound in % by weight	Relative level of active SU after 14 d, 54°C	Relative level of active SU after 30 d, 50°C
40 C1	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> ON 80	3.2	16	-
C2	Armoblem <sup>R</sup> 557	3.9	13	-
C3	Pluronic <sup>R</sup> PE 6400	10.4	39	-
45 C4	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> ON 30	7.3	48	-
1	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70	5.6	87	-

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Ex.No.	Adjuvant	Level of active compound in % by weight	Relative level of active SU after 14 d, 54°C	Relative level of active SU after 30 d, 50°C
5	2	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	6.3	86
	3	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	5.9	95
	4	Atplus <sup>R</sup> 450	5.9	87
	5	Agrimul <sup>R</sup> PG 2067	5	78
10	6	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70	5.15	92.2
	7	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	5.49	90
	8	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	5.1	99
	9	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70	2.77	98
15	10	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70	2,77	100
	11	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	2.9	62
	12	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	2.78	97.5
	13	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	2.36	70
20	14	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202		
	15	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	7.3	62
	16	Lutensol <sup>R</sup> GD 70	7.3	70
	17	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	5.1	
25	18	AG <sup>R</sup> 6202	4.66	90

The results show the superior properties of the solid mixtures according to the invention.

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